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A PAINLESS DEATH.

The Four New York Murderers Die by Electricity.

THE EXECUTION A SUCCESS

In Every Particular, Unconsciousness Being Instantaneous.

TWELVE WITNESSES PRESENT.

All Sworn to Secrecy, but a Detailed Report Secured by the Industrious Reporters Notwithstanding the Law—Their Vigil Outside the Dead Line—How the Night was Spent—The Condemned Men Meet Death Unflinchingly—Full Details of the Execution.

SING SING, N. Y., July 7.—James M. Slocum, Harris A. Smiler, Joseph Wood and Schibko Jugiro were sent to their doom at the prison here to-day by means of electricity. The prisoners had received some intimation beforehand that the executions were to take place this morning and they were prepared for them. They went to the execution chair bravely and met their fates without a struggle, but rather assisted the keepers when they were bound to the chair.

The testing apparatus showed a satisfactory strength of current, and the electrician advised the warden of this fact. When the witnesses had gathered in the chamber, some of them appeared very nervous and all showed signs of great strain on their sensibilities. Slocum was selected as the first victim, and as soon as the good priests had finished their supplications, he said he was ready, and stepped out of his cell with alacrity. Then began the walk to death. Slocum halted at the warden's command just on the edge of the rubber mat which was to protect those who were watching his life go out. The doomed man's gaze was riveted on the chair; then it wandered to the dangling wires and the closet from which it was suspended. Back to the chair it came, then he started as though he had received a shock from the wire, when the warden began reading the death warrant.

The witnesses were grouped to the left of the chair. The scientists stood in front of the switch board watching the current, which they read like a book as it flashed in the lamps and through the recording instruments. The executioner (believed to be a convict) was heard to rise from his chair in the closet and place himself ready to do his duty. With an attempt at a smile, Slocum seated himself in the chair and leaned back against the rubber rest as though he was preparing to be shaved. His eyes were clear and he appeared to be in perfect physical condition. He took his eyes from the cross held before him long enough to ask Deputy Warden Connaughton in his task, and then, until the shield was placed on his face, his lips moved in prayer and he looked steadily on the cross. The straps crossed and recrossed his body and his legs were tightly bound to the foot-rest. Then his arms were fastened, and Slocum could no longer move a muscle.

Finally, an oddly arranged set of straps that bound his chair in one position and covered his eyes were put in place. Now Doctors MacDonald and Rockwell and Prof. Laudy attached the electrodes. The positive side was placed on Slocum's head the same as in the Kemmler electrocution. The negative was attached to the right leg, the trousers having been rolled up for this purpose before he was bound in the chair. When the electrodes had been adjusted and the wires attached the three scientists glanced at the switch-board and said the current was steady and registered 1,600 volts. Drs. MacDonald and Rockwell then stood on either side of the chair. The other physicians, along with the witnesses, drew near, while the laymen stood back as though not sure of their nerves.

LIKE THE LIGHTNING FLASH.

Warden Brown raised his hand and Prof. Laudy turned the switch. Then the warden tapped on the closet. The unknown inside gave a quick pull to his rubber covered lever. The electrical fluid was released before the sound of the tap reached Slocum's ears, and like the lightning flash it sped through his body. Smiler did not hesitate when told that his hour had come, but when the chair appeared before him he almost fell to the floor. His knees knocked together, and but for the support of his spiritual advisers he would certainly have collapsed. His face took on a ghastly hue, and Connaughton got no assistance from his victim in arranging the straps. Smiler was bound and the electrodes applied in a much better time than Slocum, and in a few seconds Smiler was dead.

WOOD HAD BEEN PREPARED BY FATHERS

Creeden and Lynch while Smiler was going to his death, and he was all ready. He uttered no word when his time came. Wood betrayed no emotion when he gazed on the chair, but kept his eyes fixed on the crucifix. He sat down on the chair indifferently and his binding was accomplished so quickly that it was only 24 minutes from Smiler's end until death came to him.

THE JAP DIES.

Jugiro at first refused to leave his cell, but when Mr. Connaughton said: "Come on, Joe, be a brave man," the Jap walked out quietly. A keeper assisted Connaughton in binding the Jap, and the last act was quickly accomplished. The current was allowed to remain in the Jap's body about five seconds longer than the contact with the three others; accordingly his skull and leg were strongly marked by the electrodes. In all the cases the first contact was not considered sufficient; a second was continued until the flesh was singed, while the sponges at the electrodes were not wetted. In all four cases to-day the sponges were wetted constantly, and still the body was burned. The reason for this result will have to be

sought elsewhere. The autopsy on the bodies was commenced early in the morning and lasted well in the afternoon. Those who conducted the operations were Drs. McDonald, Rockwell, Southwick, Daniels and Prof. Laudy.

The body of Jugiro was the first to be placed under the dissecting knife. As to the result of these examinations there appears to be a difference of opinion among those who took part in the autopsy.

Some of the physicians assert that no burns or marks were discovered, while others tell exactly an opposite story. Dr. Rockwell said that the dynamo worked perfectly, and that the force of the current was between 1,600 and 2,000 volts.

THE EARLY REPORTS.

How the Reporters on the Outside Got the News—Events of the Morning Hours.

SING SING, N. Y., July 7.—The killing of the four murderers, Slocum, Smiler, Wood and Jugiro, was done this morning. Slocum was killed at 4:42. Smiler was put to death at 5:14. Wood met his doom at 5:39. Jugiro was killed at 6:06.

The lights in the prison buildings are usually put out at 4 o'clock every morning.



THE OPERATING CABINET.

ing or a few minutes after that time. At that hour there is enough gray daylight to permit the keepers to walk about without falling over things.

This morning there was a change. The lights went out half an hour earlier than usual and those of the curious ones who remained in front of the prison all night noticed that something was happening. The watchers outside had grown very suspicious of the new warden Brown. They thought it would be just like him to execute the men at some unexpected time, and then say nothing about it for hours afterwards.

So when at 3:30 the lights went down, it was believed that something was to be done with the dynamo. The tests were making, and for all those on the outside knew, the guards might be binding a man like a sheep on a bundle of fagots before taking him into that waiting chair.

TIERED REPORTERS.

The day broke this morning upon a row of very tired men who sat on the stone wall opposite the prison, outside the dead line. The guards who patrolled the dead line had turned very insolent. Their long walk of the night ruffled their tempers considerably.

The hour of 5 o'clock came and went and there was nothing to show. There was not a hint from those walls.

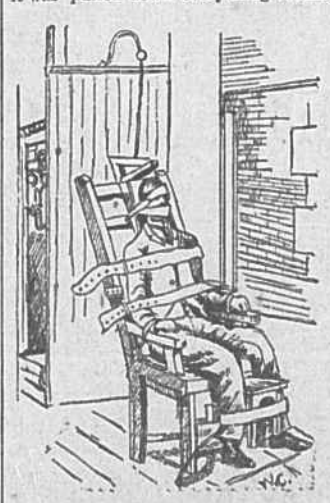
The curious group lounging on the stone steps and the bluff opposite the prison, did not observe half of a man's body stuck out of the west window of the cupola. The crowd opposite the jail did not see him because the cupola was between, but if they had looked closely they would have seen the twin halliards moving as they moved yesterday. It took the man up there less than half a minute to make a bit of bunting fast to the ropes, and then there fluttered gently up to the peak of the pole a small white flag.

That was the prearranged signal that Slocum the base ball player had died just five minutes before. Before the flag was set the news was on a dozen waiting wires. A close calculation fixes the time of Slocum's death at 4:42.

The flag hung against the pole lightly for a couple of minutes, and then it came down and was pulled inside.

WAITING FOR THE NEXT.

There was a little bustle outside when the white flag went up, but as soon as it was pulled down everything became



THE DEATH CHAIR.

quiet again. Even the guards, who were supposed to have an inkling of what was going on, ceased walking and stared up at that long slender white pole which was outlined out against a leaden western sky.

At 5:15 o'clock the first rays of the morning sun topped the eastern bluff and brightened up in spots the ivy of the prison house. When everything looked gray and gloomy again the same half man was visible. A pair of hands fumbled awhile with the halliards, and then a square of blue bunting crawled slowly up the pole. It was 5:15 and Smiler, the salvation army boy slayer, had given a life for a life five minutes before.

It took the attendant five minutes to

go to the top of the prison and hoist the signal.

No one knew exactly who was inside that board house with the carefully screened windows. No one knew just all who were the legal witnesses to the killing outside those names given last night. In the interval of waiting this morning there were two things to talk about. The first was as to what color the next flag would be, and the other was as to whether or not lawyer Haire had succeeded in his mission. He came to the prison last night and showed a paper, said to have been signed by Judge Lombard. No one knew what it was or how much import it carried. It was after midnight when he got an audience with the warden, and it was said that a heated confab followed.

WOOD DIES.

There was not much time for speculation as to result of Haire's mission, for, at 5:44 o'clock, a black flag went up the pole. It settled all argument concerning the negro Wood. It announced, according to previous arrangements, that the negro was dead.

The sun, which at its first rising gave promise of a fair and bright day had kept so secluded that it looked as though the gray dawn effect was to be a lasting one.

The Jap, that big muscular Shibuya Jugiro, who, in a fit of rage, stabbed to death one of his countrymen, was to come next. The flag of death for him was red.

The watchers anxiously looked up to the pole on the roof to see the red flag announce to them the death of Jugiro. It was long in coming. That fact savored of a struggle. It was all over presently. The law had been carried out to the letter and the red flag went up. The Jap died at 6:06 o'clock. The entire time consumed in executing the four men was an hour twenty-three and one-half minutes.

NO MISTAKES MADE.

The mistakes of the electrical experts which made the execution of Kemmler in part a failure were carefully avoided to-day. The causes of the accidents and delays at Auburn were known to the warden at Sing Sing, and they had been anticipated in the arrangements for the execution of the four men who were to be put to death during this week. The tested voltage of the dynamo had been brought up to 3,000, while the estimated voltage which was turned into Kemmler's body was only 750. The weakness of the current at the Kemmler execution was chargeable in part to the slipping of the belts on the dynamo, and special precautions had been taken to avoid this to-day. The dynamo used was a Westinghouse, a counterpart of the machine used at Auburn, but it was supplemented by a smaller dynamo intended to augment the current.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

At to-day's execution the executioner was in a small closet with an open top, through which he could hear anything said to him by the warden or any of his assistants, and the electricians were in the execution chamber itself. Besides, by an arrangement of the switches, it was made possible for the electrician himself to turn the current in the execution chair, or to turn it off in case the executioner should become confused or fail to respond to the warden's signals. With these precautions it was thought that every chance of failure had been provided against. The witnesses to the execution gathered at the prison in response to the warden's invitation half an hour or more before the time fixed for the electrocution to take place. The warden had invited the full number of those whom the law authorized, twelve, and all were present. Warden Brown had declined to permit the representatives of the press associations to have access to the execution chamber, either as witnesses or as assistants, and it was known several days before the execution took place that the accounts of it which might be published must be obtained from the twelve citizens who had been invited to be present, if they could be persuaded to talk about it.

GETTING THE NEWS.

Extensive preparations had been made to handle what news could be obtained as rapidly as possible. Near the place where the temporary execution room had been built was a trestle running above a series of lime kilns. Adjoining this was a small frame building of two rooms. This building had been leased by the prison people to a lime company, which sub-let it for the occasion of the execution to the representatives of the press. Special wires had been strung to it and operators had sat with their fingers on the keys from midnight on Sunday, waiting for the signal to send the news that the executions had taken place. The Western Union Telegraph Company had put extra operators in its office at the railroad station not far down the track to handle the reports of the special correspondents.

THE EXECUTION.

One of the witnesses briefly tells the story of the executions as follows: About 4 o'clock the witnesses and jurors were let into the death chamber. The experts had previously examined everything and said they were satisfied that the machinery of death would work perfectly. At 4 o'clock Slocum walked into the death room accompanied by Father Creeden. He seemed to be making a tremendous effort to keep his composure. He had received Father Creeden's last offices and had declared himself ready to die. He was then firmly strapped into the chair and the death current applied. Death was instantaneous. There was a sudden contraction of the nerves and then all was over.

Smiler followed next. The Rev. Mr. Edgerton cheered him up. Before Smiler had time to think he was strapped into the chair and in an instant the current of electricity was flashed through him and sent him to eternity.

Next to follow was Wood, the negro. He had been worked up to a state of religious enthusiasm, and it was while in this frame of mind that he was fastened into the chair and killed by the fatal shock.

Jugiro was stubborn to the last. There was the usual ferocious ugly look on his face. He was closely guarded and short work was made of him. There was no apparent hitch in the four executions, and they were pronounced a success.

FAINLESS DEATH.

The death of the four men appeared to the observer to be painless. Death came like a flash. It was one awful shock and then oblivion. The doctors took charge of the four bodies immedi-

ately after death and began an autopsy to discover as far as possible how rapid had been the killing and the precise effect produced. The witnesses were besieged by reporters as soon as they made their appearance from the prison. All of them refused to say anything, however, except that the executions had passed off without any hitch and had been a success from a scientific standpoint. Warden Brown had laid a strict injunction of secrecy upon them all, and had evidently made such an impression on their minds that they were loath to talk. All looked thoroughly used up and exhausted. They had been through a terrible ordeal and the effects were plainly visible upon their faces. E. A. Brown, purchasing agent of the State prison, said that there was no doubt that the electrocutions were absolutely painless.

Rev. Law, the tomb's chaplain, said that he was pledged to secrecy, but was willing to say that death had come instantaneously and painlessly, and he considers electrocution a decided success. Two of the witnesses who refused to give their names said: "All the electrocutions were successful. None of the men struggled or resisted when placed in their chair. Instead of doing so they assisted the deputy warden in arranging the straps as Kemmler did at Auburn. The Jap Jugiro, who it was thought would be hard to handle, was perfectly docile. All of the men were killed on the first contact."

Most of the witnesses remained to the autopsy. Rev. Dr. Law, chaplain at the tomb, New York, who was the assistant of the prison chaplain, and a witness, said: "I was fully convinced that the killing of murderers by electricity was a failure, but I am now convinced to the contrary. Every one of the men went to the chair calmly and died easily without pain or contortion. Death was instantaneous. I am bound to secrecy and can say no more."

The electrodes were not applied as in the Kemmler case, to the top of the skull and the base of the spine, but were bound to the foreheads of the condemned men and the calves of their legs. The current was turned on in each case for twenty seconds. The voltage was about 1,500 and 1,600. In each case there were apparent evidences of revival as in the Kemmler case, and in each of these four cases the current was turned on a second time. In spite of the fact that the sponges were kept constantly wet, all of the executed men were burned by the current, and especially about the calves of the legs. The medical men present agree that death came on the first contact, and that the seeming revival was merely a reflex muscular action. None of the witnesses were overcome by fright, and all of them who have spoken have made the statement that the electrodes were successful, and death in all cases was instantaneous.

There is an interesting fact connected with the experiments made yesterday in the presence of the witnesses of to-day's electrocution which has a bearing on the seeming inefficiency of the single contact. A horse was brought in to be killed. The dynamo was run up to the speed of 1,500 or 1,600 volts, the force of the current which it had been determined would be turned into the bodies of the condemned men to-day. The first contact, on account of the greater resistance of the animal, was twenty-eight seconds. It did not kill the animal. It seemed to have stunned him, and a second current and a third were turned on before the work was completed. The necessity of two contacts, which is affirmed to have been the case in each of the electrocutions to-day, finds its excuse, if not its explanation, in the experience with the horse at yesterday's experiment.

THE AUTOPSY.

The autopsy were performed by four o'clock and the corps of physicians left the depot a short time after that for New York and Albany. Dr. McDonald, who conducted the execution and autopsy, said:

"Unconsciousness was immediate, and the men suffered no pain. They made no resistance at all."

"Do you deny that they were burned?"

"I decline to be interviewed on that point."

The bodies of Jugiro, Wood and Slocum will be buried late to-night in the potter's field. Smiler's body will be removed by his wife in the morning.

GRASSHOPPERS.

They are Delaying Trains in Some Portions of Wyoming.

CHEYENNE, WYO., July 7.—Portions of Cheyenne county are being devastated by grasshoppers. For three weeks past they have been hatching out, and myriads now cover the prairie for miles just west of Fair View. A strip of land ten miles wide and extending in a southeasterly direction across the entire county is completely hid from view by the 'hoppers. They meet with considerable difficulty in crossing the railroad, and consequently settle upon the tracks, causing the wheels of the engines to slip, so that it often requires two engines to pull the trains over these places.

The extent of territory the grasshoppers cover is not known, but they are said to extend over all the land between First View and Limon Junction, and as far south as the Arkansas river. As yet they have done no damage to crops or grass, being too young. By the time they are able to fly or damage crops they will be well out of Colorado and in Kansas.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Leaders of the People's Party Counting on a Big Vote.

CINCINNATI, O., July 7.—H. E. Taubeneck, chairman of the National Committee of the People's party, is at Frankfort, Ky., taking personal control of the organization of the State for the purpose of polling a heavy vote for the People's party candidates at the election to be held August 3.

Mr. Robert Schilling will join him on the 18th inst. It is understood that they are hopeful of large results. A private circular has been issued by Secretary Schilling, in which he says: "A victory, or even a large vote in Kentucky, will do us more good in other States than hundreds of speeches and a hundred thousand documents."

A caterer gives it as his experience that where the guests at a little gathering know each other well at least 20 per cent more is eaten than would be otherwise.

PLENTY OF COLD WATER

At the Moundsville Prohibition Assembly Yesterday

BUT IT DIDN'T DAMPEN THE ARDOR

Of the Good Sized Audiences—Plenty of Eloquence to Thrill and Wit to Entertain Them—Two Colored "Sams" on the Programme.

Yesterday's programme at the Assembly Hall at Moundsville did not lack in interest as compared with the days past. The W. C. T. U. again occupied the morning hour. Mrs. Jennie McClurkin gave a parliamentary drill which was instructive as well as interesting. The was followed by the class of physical culture, under the instruction and direction of Miss Lyda J. Newcomb. If Miss Newcomb's superb form is in any degree due to physical culture, she well recommends her work.

At 11 a. m. Rev. Dr. Work, of Dayton, Ohio, a minister of the Presbyterian church, touched the temperance question again, and he did it with the grace and power which had characterized all the addresses preceding his. His subject was "Regulation by license and taxation morally wrong and in practice a failure."

The afternoon meeting was opened with a song, "Ring out the Joyful Bells," by the quartette. Rev. Dr. Work led in prayer, and the quartette followed with a popular song, "God help us to say No." Prof. Hawks then amused the audience with some humor and anecdotes. He recited "A scene in a morning police court," which was very affecting and contained a good temperance lecture.

REV. L. G. JORDAN.

colored, of Texas, was introduced and gave a short talk, which was roundly applauded.

He said that our forefathers, when they established this government, thought it not best to unite the church and the State. How much worse it is to unite the State and the saloon. He referred to the license system. He was a prohibitionist because he did not like the methods of the other fellows in fighting the saloon. The speaker referred to an item in a paper of an incident which occurred in the prohibition State of Iowa Monday. A man had started a saloon in a town in that State and an Episcopal minister and his son went to induce him to close it up. The saloon keeper was insolent and refused. The minister started for an officer, when the saloon crowd assaulted him and his son and beat them nearly to death. He had spoken on the subject of temperance in a little town in Pennsylvania the other day, and the crowd threw eggs at him. Mr. Jordan exhibited one of the eggs which had been shied at him. He said it fell in a mud hole, which prevented its breaking. He had it carefully packed in cotton in a neat little box. He also related how he had been treated in a southern State, where on one occasion they threatened to shoot him. Mr. Jordan kept pretty close to the religious phase of the temperance issue, and with his argument spiced with wit merited the applause he received. But Rev. J. Hector, of Pennsylvania, was the drawing card for the afternoon. Mr. Jordan not being down on the programme. Mr. Hector had been well advertised and drew a crowd of about one thousand persons to the hall. He is also a colored man, and a very large one at that. He is an ex-union soldier and said he carries three balls in his body as

SOUVENIRS OF HIS LATE UNPLEASANTNESS.

Mr. Hector said his voice was not in good condition, yet it was pleasant to listen to. Like his colored brother, he spiced his talk with witticisms, which relieved it of monotony, if there be any monotony in the subject, which was "The Christian's Great Duty." He got his subject from the ninety-fourth psalm, twentieth verse. You have stamped on the golden face of your coin, "In God we trust." Men in foreign countries look upon it and think we are a Christian nation, but if they come here they will find out better. If we are a Christian nation we ought to support laws which are in keeping with Christianity. I want you to use the power of your citizenship to prohibit the rum traffic from ruining the boys and girls of our land. Professors of religion want to get on God's side of this question. God's word all through its pages teaches prohibition is right. He said he had no faith in the man who is a professor of religion and who is on the fence on this question. The temperance question had got to be a barbed wire fence, and the professor of religion who could sit on the fence on the question of prohibition had got to be a pretty hard conscience. The Christian's relations are grand. He has God for a father. It don't make no difference if God makes a man so black you have to strike a light to find him, you are his brother. I want you all to get acquainted now, else you will run the angels to death in introducing you in heaven. The liquor traffic stays here because the church does not do her duty. He remembered before the war there was a lot of old awfully pious preachers who said that slavery was ordained of God and that a divine institution. You find a lot of old D. D.'s who say the same of the liquor business. He did not boom any denomination, but he thanked God that the Methodists were opposed to license, and if there was any Methodist preacher or church member present who was not in favor of prohibition he had better get his certificate and scot. What we want is to get men of moral courage to stand up to the principles of Christianity. No church bells should be rung in the country until the saloon is wiped out. He didn't see why they ring them now, anyhow, unless it is to let some of the old weak-kneed, dollar-eyed preachers know that there is a fire for them in the other world. You needn't think God is going to let you get out of your duty. What we want is to get thoroughly on God's side and not be ashamed of it. He was preaching in Washington City, and on entering the church he was

TOLD TO DO HIS BEST

as Senator Edmunds was present. He swelled himself up for a while and found he couldn't make it go, so he let himself down and waded in. Senator Edmunds was one of the senators who

defeated the measure offered prohibiting the sale of liquor in the district. He gave it to them right and left, and the senator was so pleased that he dropped a ten dollar contribution in the basket. Don't be afraid of your salary. I can understand how you could sell us black people, but I never could see how you can sell your own people to the saloon and the devil. You love the gold better than the right.

As to personal liberty Mrs. Hector said they were not after personal liberty. They were after the hearts of the mothers of the land and the souls of fathers, sons and daughters. If the men had as much courage as the women they would step up to the ballot box and send liquor to hell, where it belonged.

He said the temperance question was the place to settle the southern question. He was recently in the State of Virginia, in the town of Harrisonburg, helping them fight the saloon, and white gentlemen, ex-Confederates, who had bought and sold his people, took him to their homes and treated him with high respect. He was put in a room with elegant furniture; a great, handsome mirror, and a great, soft bed with ruffled pillows. When he awoke in the morning he looked in the mirror and saw himself almost buried there in the white ruffles and spreads. He looked like a fly in a milk pail. He could not, said he, have gone South on any other question and been treated so.

Just before Mr. Hector closed he recited a poem, "One Glass More," and retired amidst loud applause.

Colonel Copeland was on the programme for the evening. He was to give his popular lecture on "Snobs and Snobbery."

In spite of the terrible storm, he spoke to about 1,200 people, and was as interesting as ever.

COL. ALEX. CAMPBELL

To Be Nominated Special World's Fair Commissioner to Australia.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Col. Alexander Campbell, of West Virginia, will tomorrow be nominated as special world's fair commissioner to Australia. He represented the United States at the Melbourne exposition. Henry Ballantine, United States Consul at Bombay, will be named as commissioner to India. Both appointments are subject to confirmation by the directory.

QUAY'S REPLY.

The Attacks on Him Come from Democratic Free Traders.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 7.—To-day Senator Quay, in answer to the address of the independents, said: "I would just like to say that so far as it refers to me it is false from beginning to end. The gentlemen who signed this address are not Republicans. All of them voted for Pattison for Governor, many of them voted for Cleveland, and you will find among them a large number who are free traders."

THE OHIO RIVER.

Census Statistics Regarding the Traffic on It and its Tributaries.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The census bureau to-day issued a bulletin upon the subject of transportation on the Ohio river and its tributaries above Cincinnati. The number of miles of navigable water on the Ohio and its tributaries is stated to be 928, excluding the 500 miles from Cincinnati to the mouth of the Ohio. The cost of improvements on these waters was \$12,129,713. The total number of passengers, including ferry passengers, carried during the year of 1889 was 2,573,396, and the total number of tons of freight moved was 10,744,065. The tributaries of the Ohio which are considered in the bulletin are the Monongahela, Allegheny, Muskingum, Little Kanawha, Great Kanawha and Big Sandy. As to floating equipment the Ohio, together with its tributaries, is credited with 5,214 boats. The amount of coal shipped from principal coal points is given as follows:

From Pittsburgh, Pa., 3,037,272 tons; Point Pleasant, W. Va., 1,037,857; Pomeroy, Ohio, 136,000 tons; Ashland, Ky., 42,530 tons; Bellairs, Ohio, 17,902 tons.

A MILITARY SPECTACLE

Enjoyed by England's Royal Guest—A Flood Interrupts a Banquet.

LONDON, July 7.—After breakfasting with Queen Victoria the Emperor drove to the park, where he critically watched the musical ride of the Life Guards, a most skillful equestrian performance. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Anhalt Dessau, the Duke of Connaught and Prince Henry, of Battenberg, all in brilliant uniforms, and the Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, the Princess Victoria of Wales, and the Duchess of Fife, smartly attired in morning dress, joined the emperor in watching the Life Guards' magnificent ride. The Guards' exhibition provoked the greatest admiration on the part of the Emperor, who was very enthusiastic over it, saying that it was one of the finest military spectacles that he had ever seen.

Owing to the old fashioned way in which news is circulated here, and from the fact that the newspaper representatives have few facilities for news gathering placed at their disposal at Windsor, it did not become generally known until this morning that there was an exciting scene at the royal banquet given at Windsor Castle last night in honor of the Queen's Imperial grandpère. It appears that a large water pipe burst in the banquet hall, while the Queen was entertaining the Emperor and a party of distinguished guests, a majority of whom were members of the Royal and Imperial families. The result was that the hall was almost flooded with water.

Finding that the combined efforts of the Queen's attendants and of the castle servants were powerless to check the flow of water from the broken pipe, it was found necessary to summon the fire brigade, who eventually succeeded in turning the water off. Sometime elapsed before order was restored and Queen's guests were able to resume their seats at the table and continue the banquet in the dampened hall.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio showers, slightly cooler, north winds.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY,

as furnished by C. SCHEIDT, druggist, Opera House corner.

7 a. m. 68 7 p. m. 80

12 m. 72 3 p. m. 79

12 m. 72 3 p. m. 79